

Doktorsavhandlingar 2004

Danmark

Breinbjerg, Morten: *Musikkens teknologi – teknologiens musik*. Århus, Århus Universitet, 2004, 223 p. (Århus Universitet, Institut for Æstetiske Fag, Afdeling for Musikvidenskab). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling. English summary.

Om forholdet mellem teknologi, musikalsk materiale og æstetik inden for computermusik. Undersøger bl.a. følgende spørgsmål: 1. Hvordan påvirker teknologien det musikalske materiale og hvilken betydning har det for computermusikkens æstetik? 2. Hvad karakteriserer computermusik æstetisk?

TECHNOLOGY • COMPUTERS • MUSIC • AESTHETICS
• SOUND • DIGITALIZATION

Bro, Peter: *Aktionsjournalistik: holdningen, historien og håndværket*. Odense, Syddansk Universitetsforlag, 2004, 154 p., ISBN 87-7838-937-2. Note: En revideret udgave af forfatterens Ph.D.-afhandling.

Med tiden er begrebet aktionsjournalistik forsvundet, hvorimod de journalistiske kampmidler – interviewet og reportagen – som Henrik Cavling anvendte i aktionsjournalistikens tjeneste, i dag bliver anvendt i mange andre sammenhænge. Sammen med en række nyhedsmedier har forfatteren forsøgt at genoplive aktionsjournalistikken for at sikre nyhedsformidlingen mod nogle af dens negative følgevirkninger, og denne tværfaglige forsøgsvirksomhed har ført til udviklingen af nye kampmidler. Bogen beskriver forsøget – og præsenterer mange nye begreber og betragtninger – som kan give læsere en større forståelse for nyhedsformidlingens problemer og potentialer.

JOURNALISM • PUBLIC SPHERE • COMMUNICATION
• NEWS COVERAGE • JOURNALISTIC GENRES
• HISTORY • DENMARK • HENRIK CAVLING

From, Unni: *Hvad snakker de om – hvad taler vi om?: danske soaps i genreanalytisk perspektiv*. Århus, Århus Universitet, 2004. (Århus Universitet, Institut for Informations- og Medievidenskab). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling.

Afhandlingen har den danske soap som genstandsfelt. Gennem en række tekstanalyser undersøges genreens generiske konventioner og i en perspektiverende receptionsanalyse af serien *Taxa*, placerer afhandlingen genreens funktion i en dansk og en svensk mediekultur. Et af analysernes hovedresultater er, at genreens styrke ligger i dens mulighed for at afspejle konkrete sociale talegenrer. Seeren vil typisk identificere sig med aktuelle konflikter og psykologisk nuancerede personer, men talegenrerne etablerer desuden et refleksivt fo-

rum i forhold til den almindelige og dagligdags men nok så komplekse senmoderne virkelighed.

Afhandlingen tager afsæt i to præmisser. Dels er det en forforståelse, at genreen har gennemgået en udvikling tilsvarende den udvikling, som kendetegner genreen i international sammenhæng og går for eksempel på, at serierne udtryk og teknik bygger på et større tempo, og at indholdet er henvendt til både mænd og kvinder etc. Genreens udvikling både internationalt og nationalt danner en forventningshorisont hos seeren. For det andet er det en forforståelse, at det spiller en væsentlig rolle for oplevelsen af genreen, om den er egenproduceret eller importeret. Receptionen formes af seernes forventninger til genreen og tekstens indfrielse af disse forventninger, og afhandlingen arbejder med en tese om, at egenproduceret fiktion har en ganske anderledes funktion for seerne, end importeret fiktion har det.

Der synes at herske en alment gældende konsensus blandt producenter, seere, anmeldere og kritikere om, at det er vigtigt for "kulturen", at der fortsat laves egenproduceret tv-fiktion. Spørgsmålene er så, hvad den egenproducerede tv-fiktion kan levere, som de internationale produktioner ikke kan? Og hvordan forskningen kan beskrive disse eventuelle forskelle? Derfor er afhandlingens tekstanalyser baseret på de fire egenproducerede soaps, som er lavet i et dansk public service-system. Derudover inddrages den meget omfattende soap *Hvide Løgne*, der er produceret for TV3 i en samlet perspektivering.

Afhandlingen undersøger udviklingen af den danske soap fra det første forsøg med *Ugeavisen* (DR, 52 afsnit 1990-91) over *Landsbyen* (DR 43 afsnit, 1991-1996) til *Taxa* (DR1 56 afsnit, 1997-1999), *Hvide Løgne* (TV3 560 afsnit, 1998-2001) og *Hotellet* (TV2 60 afsnit, 2000-2002). Analyserne tager afsæt i en række teoretiske udredninger af soapbegrebet og genreanalysen som metode.

TELEVISION SERIALS • TELEVISION FICTION
• TELEVISION GENRES • PRODUCTION
• NARRATOLOGY • RECEPTION

Harritz, Pia Ditlev: *Filmens genblikke: om filmsprog, køn og opgøret med nøglehulsregimet*. København, Københavns Universitet, 2004, 331 p. (Københavns Universitet, Institut for Film- og Medievidenskab). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling. English summary.

FILMS • AESTHETICS • GENDER • NARRATOLOGY

Have, Iben: *Det musikalske underspil: en undersøgelse af underlægningsmusikkens betydning, belyst gennem den journalistiske tv-dokumentar*. Århus, Århus Universitet, 2004. (Århus Universitet, Institut for Æstetiske Fag, Afdeling for Musikvidenskab). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling.

Underlægningsmusikkens betydning i dokumentarfilm og -tv er stort set et ubehandlet område. Afhandlingen behandler musikkens rolle i den journalistiske tv-dokumentar – en genre, hvor underlægningsmusikken er med til at rejse spørgsmål omkring den audiovisuelle skildring af det ”virkelige” og det ”sande”. Udsendelser fra tv-redaktionerne DR-dokumentar og TV2 dok. indgår i afhandlingen.

TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

- TELEVISION DOCUMENTARIES • FILM MUSIC
- JOURNALISTIC GENRES

Haastруп, Helle Kannik: *Genkendelsens glæde: intertekstualitet på film*. København, Københavns Universitet, 2004, 215 p. (Københavns Universitet, Institut for Medier, Erkendelse og Formidling, Afdeling for Film- og Medievidenskab). Note: Ph.D.-Afhandling.

Om intertekstualitet som virkemiddel på film. Afhandlingen undersøger hvordan intertekstualitet kan begrebsliggøres som afgrænset æstetisk karakteristikum, men også hvordan en afgrænset form for intertekstualitet både kan forstærke tilskuerens identifikation og have en realistisk funktion på film og dermed komme til at handle om, hvordan vi bruger fiktioner i virkeligheden, bl.a. til at kommunikere med og som markering af både fællesskab og individualisme. Intertekstualitet betragtes traditionelt som et mærkværdiggørende element, inden for både den poststrukturalistiske og den postmoderne æstetiske tradition: Et element som ødelægger filmens realistiske fremstilling. Men sådan forholder det sig ikke altid, og det demonstrerer afhandlingens afgrænsning af intertekstualitet, som dermed kommer til at gøre op med poststrukturalismens definition(er). Den afgrænsning af intertekstualiteten gør det også muligt at benytte både den neoformalistiske filmteori og den kognitive filmteori til belysning af intertekstualitetens funktion og tilskuerens oplevelse, selv om begge teorier ellers umiddelbart afviser denne mulighed. De film som undersøges er primært amerikanske genrefilm, fordi det er den mest udbredte filmtradition i den vestlige verden, og de er derfor med til at skabe en fælles kulturel referenceramme.

- FILMS • FILM GENRES • FILM THEORY • COGNITION
• SOCIOLOGY • RECEPTION • INTERTEXTUALITY
• NARRATOLOGY

Lund, Anne Katrine: *Den forsømte kommunikation: brevet i organisationskommunikationen*. Frederiksberg, Samfundslitteratur, 2004, 341 p., ISBN 87-593-0965-2. (Den kommunikerende organisation). Note: Uddrag af forfatterens Ph.D.-afhandling.

Irritation, vrede eller blot ligeegyldighed – alle tre er typiske reaktioner på breve fra danske organisationer. Breve er et stort uudnyttet potentiale i kontakten med kunder, borgere og medlemmer. For trods slagord som serviceorientering, branding og værdibaseret kommunikation... ser brevene ofte ud, som de har gjort i årevis. De er tørre, indforståede og måske ligefrem ufor-skammede. Brevene undergraver organisationernes troværdighed. Bogen stiller skarpt på brugen af breve i danske organisationer – hvad er overhovedet et godt brev? Hvordan bruges brevet? Og ikke mindst: Hvad skal der til for at gøre brevene bedre?

ORGANIZATIONS • COMMUNICATION • WRITING

- ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION
- COMMUNICATION THEORY • RHETORIC • DENMARK

Mordhorst, Camilla: *Genstandsfortællinger: fra Museum Wormianum til de moderne museer*. Roskilde, Roskilde Universitetscenter, 2004, 218 p. (Roskilde Universitetscenter, Institut for Kommunikation, Journalistik og Datalogi). Note: Ph.D.-afhandling.

EXHIBITIONS • COMMUNICATION PLANNING

- CULTURE • HISTORY

Møller Hansen, Kasper: *Deliberative democracy and opinion formation*. Odense, University Press of Southern Denmark, 2004, 426 p., ISBN 87-7838-954-2. (Syddansk Universitet, Det Samfundsvidenskabelige Fakultet). Note: Ph.D. dissertation. Danish summary.

Presents a systematic approach to deliberative democracy and provides arguments on how to review the theory of deliberative democracy.

MEDIA • POLITICS • POLITICAL INFORMATION

- PUBLIC OPINION • DEMOCRACY • EUROPEAN UNION

Nørgaard Kristensen, Nete: *Journalister og kilder: slinger i valsen?* Århus, Forlaget Ajour, 2004, 315 p., ISBN 87-89235-99-1, (En CFJE publikation). (Center for Journalistik og Efteruddannelse). Note: En revideret udgave af forfatterens Ph.D.-afhandling.

På den ene side et menneske, der vil have noget at vide: Journalisten. På den anden side et menneske, der har den viden: Kilden. Hvem tager initiativet? Har de fælles interesser? Modstridende? Flere og flere kilder er blevet professionelle. De kender mediernes måde at tænke og fungere på, så de vælger bevidst at give deres information på en måde og på et tidspunkt, der giver maksimal effekt. Samtidig er journalisterne blevet

færre og travlere. Så hvem bestemmer egentlig i dag – journalisten eller kilden? Det er dette samfundsvigtige område, bogen undersøger.

MEDIA • JOURNALISM • NEWS COVERAGE
 • JOURNALISTS • INFORMATION SOURCES
 • AGENDA SETTING • COMMUNICATION CONTROL
 • RESEARCH METHODS • DENMARK*

Staubæs, Dorthe: *Køn, etnicitet og skoleliv*. Frederiksberg, Samfundslitteratur, 2004, 372 p., ISBN 87-593-1094-4. Note: Bygger på forfatterens Ph.D.-afhandling med titel: *Etnicitet, køn og skoleliv*. Roskilde Universitetscenter, Institut for Kommunikation, Journalistik og Datalogi, 2003.

Beskrivelse af hvordan elevers identiteter skabes, ikke blot efter adfærd, men også efter, hvad der anses for passende i forhold til etnicitet og køn. Forfatteren har fulgt to storkøbenhavnske 7. klasser og interviewet og observeret elever, lærere og ledere. Bogen behandler bl.a. følgende spørgsmål: Hvilke elever opfattes som problematiske i skolen? Hvordan spiller køn og etnicitet sammen? Hvilke rammer giver skolens holdning til elevgrupper for udfoldelse af identiteter?

GENDER • ETHNIC MINORITIES • IDENTITY • CULTURE
 • SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY • PRIMARY EDUCATION

Ørsten, Mark: *Transnational politisk journalistik: dansk EU-journalistik 1991-2001*. Roskilde, Roskilde Universitetscenter, 2004, 468 p., ISBN 87-7349-610-3, (Skriftserie for journalistik på RUC. Journalistik forskning; 1), (Roskilde Universitetscenter, Institut for Kommunikation, Journalistik og Datalogi). Note: Danish summary, pp. 463-468. En revideret udgave af forfatterens Ph.D.-afhandling.

Beskriver udviklingen af dansk EU-journalistik i aviser såvel som TV fra 1991-2001. Flere bøger har på det seneste beskæftiget sig med selvstændiggørelsen af den politiske journalistik fra partier og stat, men disse har alle haft et overvejende fokus på den nationale politik. I afhandlingen rettes blikket i stedet mod den politiske journalistiks dækning af EU.

MEDIA • DEMOCRACY • POLITICAL COMMUNICATION
 • JOURNALISM • NEWS COVERAGE • AGENDA SETTING
 • EUROPEAN UNION • DENMARK

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Finland

Alhassan, Amin: *Development communication policy and economic fundamentalism in Ghana*. Tampere, University of Tampere, 2004, 235 p., ISBN 951-44-6022-7, (Acta universitatis Tamperensis; 1022), ISSN 1455-1616, (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Doctoral dissertation. Also published on the Internet: Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis; 364, ISSN 1456-954X, ISBN 951-44-6023-5. <http://acta.uta.fi>

The author traces the way issues concerning communication policy are articulated around the subject of nation building often called development and modernization. He presents the policy practice of the Ghanaian state in communication by focusing on broadcasting, telecom and digital consumption as cases. These examinations are done against a backdrop of theories of nation building, civic communities and consumption. The author's theoretical arguments centers on a critique of how the role of the postcolonial state has often been articulated in the mainstream literature on development and international communication. To understand the postcolonial state, we have to look at its trajectory and colonial ancestry and see how the colonial version differs from contemporary postcolonial state.

COMMUNICATION POLICY

- COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT
- DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS • BROADCASTING
- GHANA

Alho, Arja: *Silent democracy, noisy media*. Helsinki, University of Helsinki, 2004, 334 p., ISBN 952-91-7330-X, (University of Helsinki, Department of Sociology). Doctoral dissertation. Published also on the Internet: <http://thesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/val/sosio/vk/alho/>

The aim of the research is to study representative democracy and the public sphere as a domain of democracy through four specific cases of decision-making processes. The cases are the following: 1) Finland's decision to enter the European Union's Economic and Monetary Union (EMU); 2) the development of the trade policy during the early stages of the World Trade Organization (WTO); 3) privatization of Sonera, telecommunication company; 4) the Ministry of Labour's attempts to restructure labour policy. The thesis is based on interview materials and media texts. The so-called grounded theory is used beside the content analysis of media texts. Habermas' ideas of public sphere serve as an analytical background.

JOURNALISM • PUBLICITY • DEMOCRACY

- PUBLIC SPHERE • POLITICIANS • DECISION MAKING

Holmberg, Jukka: *Etusivun politiikkaa: yhteiskunnallisten toimijoiden representointi suomalaisissa sanomalehti uutisissa 1987-2003*. [= Front page politics: representation of societal actors in Finnish newspapers' news articles in 1987-2003]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2004, 261 p., ISBN 951-39-1983-8, (Jyväskylä studies in humanities; 30), ISSN 1459-4331, (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation, English summary pp. 249-250, Available also on the Internet: ISBN 951-39-2038-0 <http://selene.lib.jyu.fi:8080/vaitos/studies/studhum/9513920380.pdf>

The research deals with the development of subjectivity and partiality in Finnish political journalism, as the party press system has evolved into a more market-based one. The primary data consist of political news articles published on the front page of Aamulehti, Helsingin Sanomat and Keski-suomalainen in the years 1987, 1995, 2001 and 2003. The news articles of these currently independent newspapers are also compared with three party papers: Demari, Kansan Uutiset and Suomenmaa. An actor treatment index derived from the model developed by Kent Asp is used to measure how the papers treated central societal actors in different years and on different political occasions. Special emphasis is placed on the partisanship found in headlines and illustration. Teun A. van Dijk's ideas regarding discursive structures are utilised in the case studies of six significant news events.

JOURNALISM • POLITICAL INFORMATION

- NEWSPAPERS • NEWS • HEADLINES • PHOTOGRAPHS
- DISCOURSE • FINLAND

Hyytiä, Riina: *Ennen kuin kamera käy: ideasta kuvauksiin: tekijät kertovat*. [= Before cine camera is started: from an idea to filming: creators tell]. Helsinki, Taide-teollinen korkeakoulu, 2004, 208 p., ill., ISBN 951-558-157-5, (Taideteollisen korkeakoulun julkaisusarja, A; 50), ISSN 0782-1832, (University of Art and Design Helsinki, School of Motion Picture, Television and Production Design). Note: Doctoral dissertation.

The dissertation focuses on the film adaptation process concerning producing films for children based on children's books or in a case children's television serial. The author has interviewed producers, film directors and scriptwriters in the different phases of advance planning process. Theoretical basis for the thesis comes from philosopher Bruno Latour and sociolo-

gist Kathryn Henderson who have emphasized the meaning of text in the production of information.

CHILDRENS FILMS • FILM ADAPTATION • FILM PRODUCTION • FILM DIRECTORS • FINLAND • KAISA RASTIMO • OLLI SAARELA • KLAUS HÄRÖ • JOHANNA VUOKSENMAA

Juppi, Pirita: *"Keitä me olemme? Mitä me haluamme?"*: eläinoikeusliike määrittelykamppailun, marginalisoinnin ja moraalisen paniikin kohteena suomalaisessa sanomalehdistössä. [= "Who we are? What do we want?": the animal rights movement as an object of discursive struggle, marginalization and moral panic in Finnish newspapers]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2004, 315 p., ISBN 951-39-1973-0, (Jyväskylä studies in humanities; 29), ISSN 1459-4331, (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation, English summary pp. 282-287, Available also on the Internet: ISBN 951-39-2034-8 <http://selene.lib.jyu.fi:8080/vaitos/studies/studhum/9513920348.pdf>

This study explores the media coverage of the Finnish animal right movement. The focus is on the contesting representations constructed in various discourses by various participants of newspaper texts. The data consist of about 1200 news items collected from nine Finnish national and regional newspapers, 1995-2000. The study draws on different disciplines, such as media studies, sociology and political science. The methodological approach combines quantitative and qualitative methods within the framework of critical discourse analysis. The Finnish animal right movement first gained the attention of the media in 1995, when radical animal right activists made their first raids on two fur farms. In the end of the 1990's there was a continuing struggle over the definition and representation of the movement and its activists in the press. The mediated public debate on animal rights movement can thus be seen as an arena of competing participants and discourses. The press played a dual role as a forum for the participants and as an active agent of discursive power.

PROTEST GROUPS • PARTICIPATION • DISCOURSE • NEWSPAPERS • COVERAGE • FINLAND

Koivula, Tommi: *Sodan kaikuja: Norjan ja Suomen henkilömiinaretoriikka kansainvälisten mediaprosessien ilmentäjänä 1995-2001*. [= Echoes of war: Norwegian and Finnish landmine rhetorics as reflectors of international media processes 1995-2001]. Tampere, Tampereen yliopisto, 2004, 258 p., ISBN 951-44-5987-3, (Studia Politica Tamperensis; 12), ISSN 0788-169X, (University of Tampere, Department of Political Science and International Relations). Doctoral dissertation. English summary, pp. 255-258. Also published on the Internet: Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis, 349; ISSN 1456-954X; ISBN 951-44-5985-7. <http://acta.uta.fi>

The thesis discusses the relationship between governmental foreign policy and international publicity made possible by modern communication technology. This takes places by studying the political rhetoric of two Nordic countries, Norway and Finland, 1995-2001, relating to the question of banning the anti-personnel landmines. The primary research question is how and to what extent Norwegian and Finnish government's landmine rhetoric has been responsive to international landmine publicity. What is the relationship between the pressures of international media processes and autonomy in these two states' landmine policies? Have their landmine policies been in the first place an autonomous tool of foreign policy, or would it be more appropriate to say that they have been responsive to international media processes? The general background of the thesis is a discussion of the role of communication technology in world politics. The rhetorical statements produced by Norway and Finland are studied in the light of the pictorial material produced by some landmine-oriented non-governmental organizations on the Internet and by some international magazines. These pictures are interpreted as semiotic signs as presented by C.S. Peirce. The textual material studied in the thesis is Norwegian and Finnish landmine argumentation consisting of speeches and statements. The theoretical framework with this textual material has been Juri Lotman's sign theory.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS • INTERNATIONAL MEDIA • WAR • POLITICS • NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS • RHETORIC • FINLAND • NORWAY

Kärki, Anita: *Sivusta seuraten: sanomalehti lukijoiden kertomuksissa*. [= From the bystander's point of view: newspaper in the stories of readers]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, Minerva kustannus, 2004, 207 p., ISBN 952-5478-19-X, (SoPhi; 83), (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy). Doctoral dissertation in cultural policy.

The author has studied newspaper readers as active actors. Reading is explored in the context of everyday life. How is readership constructed in the everyday life? The author is also interested in the meaning of local media: how readers experience the local topics in the newspapers. Furthermore, the author explores readers' confidence in newspapers. The author's method belongs to biography studies. She has used written autobiographical stories written by newspaper readers.

NEWSPAPERS • READING • MEDIA USE • AUDIENCES • LOCAL PRESS • EVERYDAY LIFE • ETHNOGRAPHY

Kuronen, Marja-Liisa: *Vakuutusehtotekstin uudistamisprosessi: matkalla alamaisestä asiakkaaksi*. [= The process of revising insurance terms and conditions: from 'subjects' to 'customers' – gradual change in reader roles]. Helsinki, Helsinki School of Economics, 2004, 371 p., ISBN 951-791-833-X, (Acta Universitatis oeconomicae Helsingiensis, A; 231), ISSN 1237-556X, (Helsinki School of Economics, Department of Languages and Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation, English summary, Available also on the Internet. <http://helecon3.hkkk.fi/pdf/diss/a231.pdf>

The study relates to practices in the insurance business and focuses on interaction between customers and a company as constructed in the text of insurance terms and conditions. The objectives are empirical. The study aims at answering these questions: 1. what happened to insurance terms and conditions as a genre when they were revised in a two-year project, 2. what constructs the meaning of the genre, 3. to what extent is it possible to change the text in terms of integrity of the genre. The study is a linguistic, system-functional register and genre analysis. A theme of special interest is the relationship between language and society. The analysis focuses on the ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings of insurance terms and conditions, that is, the meaning structure of the text. The findings are related to those of e.g. Fairclough, Bhatia and Sarangi regarding changes in institutional texts.

LINGUISTICS • TRADE • COMMUNICATION
• SEMANTICS • DISCOURSE
• LITERARY FORMS AND GENRES • INTERTEXTUALITY
• TEXT ANALYSIS • FINLAND

Laine, Päivö: *Language of interaction in online shopping*. Vaasa, University of Vaasa, 2004, 280 p., ISBN 952-476-035-5, (Acta Wasaensia; 123), ISSN 0355-2667, (University of Vaasa, Department of Communication Studies). Note: Doctoral dissertation.

The study aims at examining language as a medium of interaction between the WWW pages of electronic stores and their users. The focus is on user instructions in the linguistics labels embedded in active elements, such as hyperlinks and buttons. The language of interactive labels is investigated in the context of the hypertextual discourse structure of electronic commerce. The study is based on empirical data gathered from American and British electronic commerce websites and a small scale corporative corpus collected from Finnish electronic stores. The linguistic-pragmatic foundation for the study is drawn from the approaches of relevance theory, speech act analysis and cognitive grammar.

INTERNET • TRADE • HYPERTEXT
• INTERACTIVE MEDIA • LINGUISTICS
• TEXT ANALYSIS • USA • UNITED KINGDOM
• FINLAND

Oinonen, Paavo: *Pitkä matka on Tippavaaraan...: suomalaisuuden tulkinta ja Yleisradion toimintaperiaatteet radiosarjoissa Työmiehen perhe, Kalle-Kustaa Korkin seikkailuja ja Kankkulan kaivolla 1945-1964*. [= It's a long way to Tippavaara (Tipperary)...: interpretations of Finnishness and the policies of the Finnish Broadcasting Company Yleisradio in the radio serials "The workers family", "The adventures of Kalle-Kustaa Korkki" and "At the Kankkula well", 1945-1964]. Helsinki, Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seura, 2004, 419 p., ISBN 951-746-554-8, (Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seuran toimituksia; 948), ISSN 0355-1768, (University of Turku, Department of Cultural History). Doctoral dissertation. English summary, pp. 411-414.

The central question asked in this study is how Finnishness was seen and interpreted in the Finnish Broadcasting Company's post-war radio serials *The Workers Family*, *The Adventures of Kalle-Kustaa Korkki* and *At the Kankkula Well*. In this study the Finnishness is not taken to be permanent or clearly defined but rather as constructed in as well as subject to interpretation. In addition to looking at the radio programmes themselves, the investigation focuses on publicity, listeners and the Finnish Broadcasting Company, Yleisradio. A second major area for analysis consists of the policies of Yleisradio. The research material has consisted of programme recordings, manuscripts, administrative documents, and press materials. The study belongs to the field of cultural history and borrows methods from film studies and literary research. The research approach can also be termed media historical.

RADIO SERIALS • RADIO FICTION • RADIO COMEDY
• HISTORY • RADIO GENRES • CULTURAL STUDIES

Parikka, Tuija: *Sexualizing of economic discourse in a Finnish daily newspaper of the 1990s*. Helsinki, Finnish Society for Sciences and Letters, 2004, 185 p., ill., ISBN 951-653-331-0, (Commentationes scientiarum socialium; 63), ISSN 0355-256X, (University of Helsinki, Department of Communication). Note: Doctoral dissertation.

The research deals with the process of sexualizing of economic discourse in a Finnish daily newspaper, *Helsingin Sanomat*, in the context of the economic crisis of the 1990s in Finland. How were women represented as different from men to discuss the economy? What was the mainstream media's role in constituting women's and men's possibilities of becoming recognized as economic subjects at the time? The topical questions include how gender is associated with the subject of economic discourse and how these positions enabled women to express economic aims during the crisis. This is reflected against Luce Irigaray's claim

concerning the non-recognition of sexual difference as a difference in Western discourses, and the lack of a woman's possibility to speak as "herself" within such discourses. The study is divided into three parts: the first consists of a quantitative overview of the crisis coverage of Helsingin Sanomat, 1988-1997, the second consists of a qualitative text analysis of women's economic and equality struggles in crisis, 1990-1995, and the third part consists of post-crisis memory work of citizens, 1999.

NEWSPAPERS • DISCOURSE • ECONOMIC TRENDS
• CRISIS • GENDER • WOMEN • MEN • SEX ROLES
• JOURNALISM • HELSINGIN SANOMAT • FINLAND

Raittila, Pentti: *Venäläiset ja virolaiset suomalaisten Toisina: tapaustutkimuksia ja analyysimenetelmien kehittäilyä*. [= The Russians and the Estonians as Others to Finnish people: case studies and developing of research methods]. Tampere, Tampereen yliopisto, 2004, 352 p., ISBN 951-44-5980-6, (Mediatutkimuksia), (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Doctoral dissertation. English summary, pp. 313-314. Also published on the Internet: Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis, 300; ISSN 1456-954X; ISBN 951-44-6016-2. <http://acta.uta.fi>

This dissertation discusses the representations of otherness in Finnish culture, and it is based on three case studies. The first case deals with Russianism in the Finns' interviews performed in 1989. The second case discusses how Estonians were presented in Finnish media texts in connection with the sinking of the ferry Estonia in autumn 1994. The theme of the third case study is ethnicity and especially Russianism in Finnish newspapers in 1999-2000. Throughout the work, there are two parallel narratives: 1) the presentation of otherness in the texts, 2) how this otherness and its connection to Finnish cultural memory could be studied. The idea of the dialogic nature of language and the context-bound meanings cover all the case studies. The methods comprise quantitative analysis of survey questionnaires, content analysis, and qualitative analysis of the rhetoric features in interviews and media texts.

JOURNALISM • PUBLIC OPINION • MINORITY GROUPS
• LINGUISTIC GROUPS • ESTONIANS • RUSSIANS
• ETHNIC GROUPS • METHODOLOGY

Rappe, Axel: *Valbevakning i förändring: 1990-talets riksdagsval i finsk television*. Åbo, Åbo Akademis förlag, 2004, 265 p., ISBN 951-765-216-X, (Åbo Akademi, Statskunskap). Note: Doctoral dissertation, English summary

Inför val ges medborgarna flera möjligheter att via media följa med valrörelsen. Det kan vara fråga om

nyheter eller televisionens valdebatter. I bästa fall ska programmen ge medborgarna information och underlag för att de skall kunna fatta beslut om vem de skall rösta på. – Avsikten med denna avhandling är att försöka belysa televisionens bevakning av valrörelsen och att försöka fånga upp eventuella förändringstendenser. Två hypoteser testas: populariseringshypotesen gör antaganden om att medias betydelse har ökat och att media har anpassat sig till den nya medialogikens krav. Den andra hypotesen, konvergenhypotesen, utgår från att när public service-TV får konkurrens av kommersiella kanaler sker en gradvis likriktning i kanalernas sätt att bevaka politiska fenomen. Innehållsanalysen omfattar valprogram i MTV3 och rundradion vid riksdagsvalen 1991, 1995 och 1999.

ELECTION CAMPAIGNS • COVERAGE • TELEVISION
• POLITICAL COMMUNICATION • JOURNALISM
• PUBLIC SERVICE • COMMERCIAL TELEVISION
• FINLAND

Salovaara-Moring, Inka: *Media geographies: regional newspaper discourses in Finland in the 1990s*. Helsinki, University of Helsinki, 2004, 319 p., ISBN 952-10-1618-3, (Viestinnän julkaisuja; 9), ISSN 1457-2184, (University of Helsinki, Department of Communication). Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet: <http://ethesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/val/viest/vk/salovaara-moring/>

The study investigates the ways in which differences between four Finnish regions are represented in regional newspaper texts, during the economic crisis of the 1990s. The aim is to compare how the different aspects of the economic crises are constructed discursively in newspaper texts, and how these differences shape the interpretations of the economic crises within the regions. The study is based on three methodological bases: it is comparative; it leans on methods of textual analysis (content analysis and discourse analysis); and it makes pragmatic use of theories within the critical tradition in the interpretation of the texts. It introduces a spatial approach to media studies, combining it with the theory of legitimation crisis and relational thinking as a way to construct identity, space, region, and change. For the research material, four newspapers were selected from regions that were different, both economically and culturally. Theoretically, the regions are seen as dynamic entities consisting of different processes. The research questions were approached with the help of data collected from the newspapers between the years 1988-1997. The time-span covers the last years of the economic boom of the 1980s, the economic crisis, and the recovery at the end of the 1990s.

REGIONS • IDENTITY • DISCOURSE
 • ECONOMIC TRENDS • CRISIS • CONTENT ANALYSIS
 • NEWSPAPERS • SPACE

Santonen, Teemu: *Four essays studying the effects of customization and market environment on the business success of online newspapers in Finland*. Helsinki, Helsinki School of Economics, 2004, 79 p. + app. 81 p., tab., ISBN 951-791-878-X, (Acta universitatis oeconomicae Helsingiensis, A; 242), ISSN 1237-556X, (Helsinki School of Economics). Note: Doctoral dissertation.

The book deals with the factors affecting the business success of online newspapers, moreover, the effects of the market environment on business success. The author is especially interested in analyzing whether, as suggested, the better business success is achieved by applying the customization strategy rather than by producing standardized services. Besides customization, there is analyzed other factors directly or indirectly benefiting the success of online newspapers. The analysis is based on survey data from 42 online newspapers and case data from three online newspapers in Finland.

NEWSPAPERS • INTERNET • ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING • MARKET • MEDIA ECONOMY • FINLAND

Saraste, Leena: *Valo, muoto vai elämä: kameraseurat kohti modernia 1950-luvulla*. [Light, composition or life: art photography in Finland in the Mid-20th century]. Helsinki: Suomen valokuvataiteen museo, 2004, 272 p., 952-9851-55-3, (Suomen valokuvataiteen museon julkaisuja ; 18), ISSN 1239-6141, (Musta Taide ; 2004, 1), ISSN 0788-2467, (The Finnish Museum of Photography) (University of Helsinki, Department of Art History). Doctoral dissertation. English summary. Also available on the Internet: <http://ethesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/hum/taite/vk/saraste/>

This study of amateur photography in post-war and 1950's Finland tackles the following questions: (1) what was considered good art photography, (2) who defined the criteria (3) did post-war material restrictions have an impact on developments, and (4) how were international influences reflected in Finland. The study draws upon Pierre Bourdieu's field theory, Howard Becker's Art Worlds and general art theories. The contents of six major exhibitions and competitions, three in 1953 and three in 1959, were investigated. More than 60 prominent amateur photographers active in the 1950's were interviewed.

PHOTOGRAPHY • ART THEORIES • HISTORY

Sarpavaara, Harri: *Ruumiillisuus ja mainonta: diagonosi tv-mainonnan ruumiillisuusrepresentaatioista*. [The body and advertising: the representations of embodiment in television advertisements]. Tampere,

Tampere University Press, 2004, 210 p., 951-44-5938-5, (University of Tampere, Department of Sociology and Social Psychology). Doctoral dissertation. English summary. Also available on the Internet: Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis, 338. ISBN 951-44-5953-9. ISSN 1456-954X. <http://acta.uta.fi>

The dissertation concerns the signification of human embodiment in television advertising. The purpose of this study is to look at how cultural representations of embodiment are constructed in advertisements and what kind these representations are. The analysis focuses on specific themes: the pleasure, discipline, power, care, maintenance of the body and comic body. Particular attention is paid to representations of the gendered body. The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is semiotic orientated social constructionism. The research material consists of 167 Finnish television (MTV3) advertisements. The data are analysed using both qualitative and quantitative research methods.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION • ADVERTISING
 • SEMIOLOGY • CULTURAL STUDIES • GENDER

Suoninen, Annikka: *Mediakielitaidon jäljillä: lapset ja nuoret valikoivina mediankäyttäjinä*. [= In search for media language skills. Children and young people as selective media users]. Jyväskylä, University of Jyväskylä, 2004, 278 p., ill., ISBN 951-39-1849-1, (Nykykulttuurin tutkimuskeskuksen julkaisuja; 81), ISSN 1457-6899, (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Art and Culture Research). Note: English summary pp. 248-251

This book is a part of Annikka Suoninen's doctoral dissertation, based on her sixteen years' experience in and research on media uses among children and young people. Her dissertation consists of six articles (published in the years 1993-2003) and this book. The empirical articles cover different aspects of media use among children and young people ranging from 3-year-old television viewers to 21-year-old Babylon 5 fans. This study, based on cultural studies and media sociology, introduces the concept 'media language skills' which differs from 'media literacy' commonly used among psychology and educational sciences. When speaking of media language skills special attention is paid to (young) people's ability to select, use and interpret different media and media contents as a part of their own lives. Media language skills are mainly acquired and developed in everyday situations when children and young people use different media but adopting these skills can also be supported by media education.

MEDIA USE • CHILDREN • YOUTH • SOCIOLOGY
 • POSTMODERNISM • TELEVISION • MEDIA LITERACY

Välikoski, Tuula-Riitta: *The criminal trial as a speech communication situation*. Tampere, University of Tampere, 2004, 238 p., 951-44-5973-3, (Acta Universitatis Tamperensis ; 1011), ISSN 1455-1616. (University of Tampere, Department of Speech Communication and Voice research). Doctoral dissertation. Also available on the Internet: Acta Electronica Universitatis Tamperensis, 346. ISBN 951-44-5974-1. ISSN 1456-954X. <http://acta.uta.fi>

The author has studied speech communication in the Finnish courtroom context. In recent years, many rapid changes in the courtroom proceedings have taken place and the role of oral communication in trials has been completely redefined. The author has investigated the interaction between different parties in this special context. The frame of the work is prosecutor's. Communication in courtroom has also looked at from the point of the view of interpersonal communication theories and argumentation research. The research is based on qualitative materials and the method is so called triangulation, that means: several research approaches and materials have been used. The first material is based on courtroom observations during 1997-2001. The second material has been collected by questionnaires from prosecutors in 2000.

SPEECH COMMUNICATION

- INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION • CRIMES
- AUTHORITIES • SOCIAL INTERACTION • RHETORIC

Wunsch, Sinikka: Punainen uhka: *Neuvostoliiton kuva johtavassa suomalaisessa sanomalehdistössä maaliskuusta 1938 talvisodan päättymiseen maaliskuussa 1940*. [= The red threat: the image of the Soviet Union in leading Finnish newspapers from March 1938 until the end of the Winter War in March 1940]. Rovaniemi, Pohjois-Suomen Historiallinen Yhdistys, 2004, 362 p. + app. 20 p., ill., tab., ISBN 952-9888-22-8, (Studia Historica Septentrionalia; 43), ISSN 0356-8199, (University of Oulu, Department of History). Note: Doctoral dissertation, English summary, pp. 356-362

This dissertation investigates how the leading Finnish newspapers represented the Soviet Union between March 1938 and March 1940. The newspapers include, first, the two Finnish papers with the widest circulation and, second the papers of the main political parties. In order to see whether there are any specifically Finnish features in the image that these papers created and sustained of the Soviet Union they are compared with two foreign papers. Dagens Nyheter (Sweden) and the New York Times (the United States) were quality papers with fine international reputation. Both were published in countries which were neutral at the time and therefore not subject to wartime censorship. The central concepts in the study are "image" and "opinion". In historical image research "image"

refers to a comprehensive conception which is based on a person's own set of values and comprises the subject as a whole. A human being uses images to structure his or her world and reality, while an opinion pertains to an individual event to which the person can take a stand regardless of his or her values and world views.

- NEWSPAPERS • HISTORY • IMAGE • OPINION
- FINLAND • USSR

Licentiatavhandlingar 2004

Aalto-Matturi, Sari: *Verkkoviestinnän mahdollisuudet ammattiyhdistysliikkeessä*. [= Is the Internet the new worker's hall?: the opportunities for the trade union movement from the Internet]. Helsinki, Helsingin yliopisto, 2004, 302 p., tab., (University of Helsinki, Department of Communication). Note: Licentiate's thesis, The thesis is published also in print format, slightly shortened, by SAK. ISBN 951-714-232-3. 278 p., Also available on the Internet: <http://netti.sak.fi/sak/pdf/samtutk.pdf>

TRADE UNIONS

- NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS • INTERNET
- DEMOCRACY • COMMUNITIES
- COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY • CITIZENS
- PARTICIPATION • FINLAND

Cools, Carine: *Relational dialectics: theoretical considerations on intercultural couples*. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2004, 201 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Licentiate's thesis. Unpublished.

INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION • FAMILY

Helle, Merja: *Journalistit käytännön mankelissa: tutkimus- ja kehittämishanke uutistoimituksessa*. [= Journalists in the mangle of practice: a research and development project carried out in a newsroom of Helsingin Sanomat]. Tampere, Tampereen yliopisto, 2004, 141 p. + app., processed, (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: Licentiate's thesis. Unpublished.

- JOURNALISM • NEWS • TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE
- JOURNALISTS • HELSINGIN SANOMAT • FINLAND

Joensuu, Sanna: *Työelämän uusi sopimus suomalaisissa IT-alan organisaatioissa: sisäinen viestintä murroksessa?* [= The new deal at work in Finnish IT-organizations: internal communication in change?]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2004, 185 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Licentiate's thesis. English summary. Also available on the Internet: <http://selene.lib.jyu.fi:8080/gradu/v04/G0000625.pdf>

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION

- POSTMODERNISM • WORKING LIFE
- INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY • GENERATIONS

Finland

Katajamäki, Heli: *Taloussanomalehtien pääkirjoitusten viestinnän lähtökohtien ja tekstien merkitysten koostamista*. [= The starting points of communication and the meanings of texts meeting in the editorials of economical newspapers]. Vaasa, Vaasan yliopisto, 2004, 200 p., (University of Vaasa, Department of Communication Studies). Note: Licentiate's thesis. Unpublished.

NEWSPAPERS • ECONOMICS • EDITORIALS
• SEMANTICS • TEXT ANALYSIS • LINGUISTICS
• FINLAND

Maula, Hanna: *Selkeää ja yksinkertaista: johtaminen ja strategian viestintä tuotanto-organisaatiossa*. [= Clear and simple: management and strategy communication in production organization]. Jyväskylä, Jyväskylän yliopisto, 2004, 196 p., (University of Jyväskylä, Department of Communication). Note: Licentiate's thesis. English summary. Unpublished.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION
• COMMUNICATION PLANNING • ORGANIZATIONS
• MANAGEMENT

Ollikainen, Heikki: *Turmiolan Tommi Internetissä: sisällönanalyysi Päihdelinkin alkoholismikeskustelusta*. [= Interaction in a Finnish alcoholism discussion group on the Internet]. Tampere, Tampereen yliopisto, 2004, 133 p., tab., processed, (University of Tampere, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication). Note: Licentiate's thesis, English summary. Also available on the Internet: <http://tutkielmat.uta.fi/pdf/lisuri00021.pdf>

INTERNET • WORLD WIDE WEB
• SOCIAL INTERACTION • ALCOHOL
• SOCIAL PROBLEMS • CONTENT ANALYSIS
• DISCUSSION GROUPS • FINLAND

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Norge

Brinch, Sara: *Historietimer for mediesamfunnet: en studie av dokumentarjernsynets historieformidlende egenskaper*. Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet, 2004, 315 p., ISBN 82-471-6265-2, (Doktoravhandling ved NTNU; 30), ISSN 1503-8181, (Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet, Institutt for kunst- og medievitenskap). Note: Dr.art.

The thesis deals with archive film based history documentaries. The author explores how the documentary dissemination of history in television appears within a media society with increasing digital orientation. The television institutions increasingly use the Internet and the www as profiling arenas for their programme supply, and for interaction between audience and programmes. She examines the two TV serials People's century (BBC/WGBH) and Hverdagsliv (NRK) as examples of television based dissemination of history.

HISTORY • DOCUMENTARY FILMS • TELEVISION
• INTERNET • WORLD WIDE WEB • AUDIENCES
• TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

Fetveit, Arild: *Multiaccentual cinema: between documentary and fiction*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2003, 255 p., (Acta humaniora; 165), ISSN 0806-3222, (Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon). Note: Dissertation: Dr.art.

Recent documentary film theory has to a great extent discussed the boundary between documentary and fiction. Some have portrayed this distinction as completely blurred (if not non-existent), others have opted for ambitious attempts to define documentary sharply as different from fiction (often using a single criterion). The purpose of this dissertation is to argue that even though the distinction between documentary and fiction still is useful, the ambitious attempts to define documentary seen so far do not hold. Rather than seeking an exact definition on this ambitious level we should try to get a better grip of the dynamics in the border zone between documentary and fiction. In a contribution to this aim, the dissertation explores the complex discursivity opened up in this border zone by multiaccentual cinema – a cinema which in curious ways evokes both a documentary and a fictional frame of interpretation. In the exploration of multiaccentual cinema and the discursive position it facilitates, several cases are investigated; the animated documentary; the complex biographical film which attempts to combine documentary and fictional features; and the mockumentary, the fiction film pretending to be a documentary; and in a last case, the boundary between

documentary and fiction is also discussed in terms of its similarities with the boundary between documentary and art. These explorations take place informed by a conception of representation which is sought rescued from the post-modern critique of the concept, and they are also informed by a rethinking of documentary modes of representation.

FILMS • DOKUMENTARY FILMS • FICTION • ART

Gansmo, Helen Jøsok: *Towards a happy ending for girls and computing?* Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet/NTNU, 2004, 254 p., (STS-rapport; 67), ISSN 0802-3581, (Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet/NTNU, Det historisk-filosofiske fakultet, Institutt for tværfaglige kulturstudier). Note: Dissertation: PhD.

For more than 20 years, there has been a common political agreement about the importance of getting more girls to use ICT (information and communication technology), to make them as competent as the boys and to tempt them to choose higher education in computer studies. According to the author of this thesis, the politicians are defining the problem in the wrong way, and will therefore not reach their goals. In order to succeed, it is important to withdraw from an outdated understanding of gender and to broaden the knowledge of ICT and education in the field. She has analyzed political goals and plans, schools, computer game producers and pupils. By seeing gender and ICT as flexible and mutual susceptible to influence, she criticizes traditional quantitative research which has promoted to conceal rather than resolve the problem concerning girls and computing.

COMPUTERS • CHILDREN • YOUTH • WOMEN
• EDUCATION • INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
• COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY • GENDER
• GOVERNMENT POLICY

Gjelsvik, Anne: *Fiksjonsvoldens etiske betydninger: en studie av vurderinger av vold i amerikansk fiksjonsfilm*. Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet, 2004, 338 p., ill., ISBN 82471-6546-5, (Doktoravhandling ved NTNU; 158), ISSN 1503-8181, (Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet, Institutt for kunst- og medievitenskap). Note: Dr.art.

The thesis discusses the relevance and possibility of an ethical critique of fiction, based on the presentation of violence in fiction film. The debate is based on an examination of twelve American motion pictures from the 1990's with distinct descriptions of violence (Natural Born Killers, Pulp Fiction, Matrix, etc.), and the

reception of these by Norwegian film reviewers. The author shows that an ethical critique is present in Norwegian film reviews, and that it is marked by the aversion created by the film violence.

FILMS • CRITICAL REVIEWS • VIOLENCE • FICTION

Hornmoen, Harald: *Forskningjournalistikk i en brytningstid: kritisk diskursanalyse av amerikansk "science journalism" på 1990-tallet*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2003, 263 p., (Acta humaniora; 172), ISSN 0806-3222, (Universitetet i Oslo, Det historisk-filosofiske fakultet). Note: Dissertation: Dr.art.

The thesis concerns what the author calls a time of change for the science journalism in the US in the 1990's. He examines how leading American journalists act towards their topic, audience and other participants who take part in constituting the journalistic communication situation. He analyses science journalism as a social practice which is expressed by and formed into texts. Inspired by Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis, he is studying both texts about science journalism and journalistic texts on science about the influence of heredity and environment on violent behaviour.

JOURNALISM • SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION
• POPULARIZATION • DISCOURSE • JOURNALISTS

Ihlen, Øyvind: *Rhetoric and resources in public relations strategies: a rhetorical and sociological analysis of two conflicts over energy and the environment*. (Oslo), Universitetet i Oslo, 2004, 366 p., fig., processed, (Acta humaniora; 203), (Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon). Note: Dr.art.

The aim of this dissertation is to discuss the influence that organizations have on public policies through their rhetoric and use of resources. The empirical focus is on public relations strategies regarding the public policy area on energy and the environment. Two case studies are conducted, centering on what have been the two most controversial environmental conflicts in Norway; the first concerns a hydroelectric development and the second relates to the building of gas-fired power plants. The environmentalists lost the first conflict, whereas the latter plants have still not been built. The theoretical starting point for the dissertation is within the realm of rhetorical studies of public relations, but it is argued that these studies have seldom contained specific suggestions for how to go about broad-based analyses. Furthermore, it is claimed that the studies have remained ontologically underdeveloped, which means that they do not offer analytical frameworks that make it possible to account adequately for organizational actors' influence on, for instance, matters of public policy. The dissertation thus con-

tains a suggestion for a heuristic analytical device drawing on a wide range of rhetorical concepts, combined with a sociological analysis of resources like economic capital, degree of institutionalization, knowledge, networks, and social standing. Historical reconstructions are made of the two cases. The research material is a sample of public relations material from the organizational actors, including brochures and advertisements, but also other texts, such as applications for building permits, and comments made to newspapers. Furthermore, qualitative interviews were conducted with representatives of the organizations involved. To assess the influence of the organizational actors, their rhetoric is compared to that found in parliamentary documents. In addition, analytical inferences are made between the actors' rhetorical strategies, possession, and use of particular resources, and the outcomes of the conflicts

GOVERNMENT POLICY • PUBLIC RELATIONS
• COMMUNICATION PLANNING • ENVIRONMENT
• RHETORIC • ORGANIZATIONS

Lægran, Anne Sofie: *Connecting places: Internet cafés as technosocial spaces*. Trondheim, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet/NTNU, 2004, 202 p., tab., ISBN 82-471-5357-2, (Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet/NTNU, Fakultet for samfunnsvitenskap og teknologiledelse). Note: Dr.polit.

The author studies the use of technology in particular places. She examines how spaces are produced through relations and practices involving technology and their users. The study is based on four Internet cafés located in two villages, a town and a city in Trøndelag, Mid-Norway. It shows how the Internet cafés are local meeting places, designed and domesticated differently in various settings, and how they relate to the community in which they are located, as well as to spaces out of reach physically but highly present through the Internet connections of the computers.

INTERNET • COMPUTERS • EVERYDAY LIFE
• MEDIA USE • TECHNOLOGY • URBAN LIFE
• COMMUNITIES • GENDER

Solum, Ove: *Helt og skurk: om den kommunale film- og kinoinstitusjonens etablering i Norge*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2004, 377 p., (Acta humaniora; 210), ISSN 0806-3222, (Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon). Note: Dr.philos.

The thesis concerns the establishment of the municipal film and cinema institution in Norway. It offers a broad examination of the background and the implementation of this establishment that was completed with the foundation of Oslo kinematografer in 1925. The main problem for discussion is: What was the

background for the Norwegian way of organising the film and cinema institution that separated it from the remaining film and cinema world? The dissertation is a study of a cultural institution, the growth of a media institution, and the political processes that lay the foundation for it. The author emphasizes the film historical development according to an overall historical context.

FILMS • CINEMA BUILDINGS • CENSORSHIP • GOVERNMENT POLICY • FILM DISTRIBUTION • HISTORY

Tronstad, Ragnhild: *Interpretation, performance, play, & seduction: textual adventures in Tubmud*. Oslo, Universitetet i Oslo, 2004, 227 p., fig., (Acta Humaniora; 196), ISSN 0806-3222, (Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for medier og kommunikasjon). Note: Dr.art.

During the last few years a new study object has been presented for the media studies, the computer game. Computer games resemble other expressions like film, theatre, and literature, but are in the same time different. When exploring new phenomenon, the researcher has to estimate whether it is valid to transfer more general theories and models derived from established disciplines that examines related phenomenon, or if it,

on the contrary, is essential to establish new theories and models particularly adjusted the new phenomenon. The author examines a text-based adventure game where the quest establishes the framework for the players' tasks. One often thinks of this framework as a narration that the player realizes by solving the quest. By trying out different theoretical approaches derived from game research, literature studies and theatre studies, the author shows why it still is not especially favourable to use the narration as a model when analyzing quests. As a model the narration assumes that the quest is already solved, and consequently it can neither catch the player's experience of the quest. To approach the quest like it appears to the player, the researcher can instead use the seduction as model. The seduction is exactly a game, where the one who is seduced allow him/her self to be lead astray in hope of understanding or conquer the seducer. In such a way, the seduction resembles the quest experience, according to the author.

COMPUTER GAMES • THEATRE • ART • TEXT
• NARRATOLOGY • TUBMUD

För sammanställningen svarar:

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Sverige

Brune, Ylva: *Nyheter från gränsen: tre studier i journalistik om "invandrare", flyktingar och rasistisk våld*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG, 2004, 396 p., tab., ISBN 91-88212-18-1, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 37), ISSN 1101-4652. Note: Dr. diss., English abstract 12 p., Bibl. included.

The studies in this dissertation concern Swedish news accounts of immigrant and refugee issues. The book discusses how the special logic of the news media forms its subject matter and shows its potential to create symbolic identities and boundaries. The analyses consist of interpretive readings, influenced by critical discourse analysis, semiotics and narratology. The thesis is comprised of empirical investigations on three different topics in news coverage: 1) The representation of refugees in different news genres in 1993 with a point of reference in 1976, 2) News understanding and representation of racist violence during three similar (real and media) events in 1976, 1987 and 1995, and 3) News medias fixation of immigrants.

JOURNALISM • NEWS • REFUGEES • IMMIGRATION
• ETHNIC MINORITIES • RACISM • VIOLENCE
• STEREOTYPES • SWEDEN

Ericson, Staffan: *Två drömspel: från Strindbergs modernism till Potters television*. Stockholm/Stehag, Brutus Östlings Bokförlag Symposion, 2004, 463, fig., ill., ISBN 91-7139-668-3, (Doktorsavhandlingar från JMK ; 24), ISSN 1102-3015 Note: Dr. diss., English summary 6 p., Bibl. included.

Avhandlingen *Två drömspel* jämför två dramatiska former: August Strindbergs *Ett drömspel* och Dennis Potters tv-serie *Den sjungande detektiven*. Genom att studera verkens framväxt i det tidiga 1900-talets avantgardeteater och 1980-talets kvalitetstelevision, jämförs också hur modernism skiljs från masskultur och hur oberoende kulturproduktion skiljs från kommersiell inom inom de respektive fälten. De Strindbergska drömspelen intresserar också tidigt Walter Benjamin och Raymond Williams, tänkare som ska få stort inflytande på 1900-talets syn på konst och medier. Genom att jämföra hur drömspelsformen har uttolkats hos Benjamin och Williams, belyser studien hur film och television har påverkat modern kulturteori och kunskapstraditioner som Frankfurtskolan och Cultural studies.

TELEVISION SERIALS • LITERATURE • MODERNISM
• AESTHETICS • SOCIOLOGY • POPULAR CULTURE
• AUGUST STRINDBERG • DENNIS POTTER
• WALTER BENJAMIN • RAYMOND WILLIAMS

Falkheimer, Jesper: *Att gestalta en region: källornas strategier och mediernas föreställningar om Öresund*. Göteborg, Makadam förlag, 2004, 244 p., tab., ISBN 91-7061-008-8, (Centrum för Danmarksstudier vid Lunds universitet; 4), ISSN 1651-775X. Note: Dr.diss., English summary 14 p., Bibl. included.

The Öresund Bridge between Denmark and Sweden was inaugurated in the year 2000, connecting the city of Malmö and the Danish capital Copenhagen. The bridge was an important move towards the visionary realisation of a transnational Öresund Region. In this dissertation the communicative aspects of the regional process are put in focus. The vision of the Öresund Region that developed during the 1990s is analysed as a mass mediated social construction, influenced by public relations and news management efforts. The aim is to describe, understand and reflect upon Danish and Swedish newspapers' conceptions of the Öresund Region, focusing on the relationships between professional sources and these conceptions within a late modern social context. The dissertation is founded on a social constructionist epistemology. The empirical analysis is inspired by rhetorical and critical discourse analysis. The study is mainly based on qualitative interviews, quantitative and qualitative analysis of newspaper texts and secondary data (opinion polls). The qualitative interviews are done with journalists and important opinion and marketing actors. The content and text analysis is based on a strategically chosen sample of texts during 1991-2001 in the two major and dominant newspapers in the region, *Sydsvenska Dagbladet*, *Berlingske Tidende* and their supplement *Öresundsnytt*.

MEDIA • JOURNALISM • COMMUNICATION
• INFORMATION SOURCES • PUBLIC RELATIONS
• NEWS • MANAGEMENT

Fogelberg, Karin: *Reportrar på plats: studier i krigsjournalistik 1960-2001*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG, 2004, 322 p., ISBN 91-88212-24-6, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 38), ISSN 1101-4652. Note: Dr. diss., English summary 16 p., Bibl. included.

This dissertation studies the historical development and subsequent stabilisation of war journalism as a genre by examining representations of war in Swedish public service television over the course of 40 years. The analytical framework, based on discourse and narrative theory, enables a close reading of the texts,

images and dramaturgical framings used in these representations, at the same time as it establishes links to layers of relevant contemporary contexts, which are described. It is shown, firstly, that there are three basic dramaturgical framings in circulation: 'military operations', 'passive civilian victims', and the less common 'active civil society'. Secondly, there are two basic forms of reporting: the 'news story' and the 'standup'. The long-term trend is towards greater 'directness' of reporting, which has increased the space allotted to standups. From a normative view on diversity this is problematic since this increase in the use of standups has been closely coupled with the increasing prevalence of one perspective – the military perspective. The effect of this is significant since, in parallel with other studies, it is shown that the military perspective tends to accord with the official national view of the war/conflict. These results accord with a contextual analysis of news reporting. However, the analysis conducted at the micro-level – that of the individual reporter – displays substantial variations, thus indicating the importance of this level for media studies.

JOURNALISM • NEWS • WAR • NARRATOLOGY
• JOURNALISTIC GENRES

Ihlström, Carina: *The evolution of a new(s) genre*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för informatik; Högskolan i Halmstad, Sektionen för Informationsvetenskap, Data- och Elektroteknik/IDE, 2004, 164 p., ISBN 91-628-6225-1, (Gothenburg studies in informatics; 29), ISSN 1400-741X. Note: The thesis consists of a cover paper and six individual papers. Dissertation: Dr. diss. Also available on the Internet http://www2.hh.se/staff/caih/pdf/avhandling_ihlstrom.pdf

This thesis describes and analyzes how the online newspaper genre has evolved since its inception on the Internet in the mid-nineties. The overall research question is: What characterizes the online newspaper genre evolution? The thesis is based on both synchronic and diachronic studies with a multimethod approach (including six different studies involving, e.g., interviews, questionnaires and web site analyses) intended to provide a comprehensive picture of this genre evolution. On the basis of genre theory, the thesis proposes a framework for understanding online newspaper genre evolution, integrating design (layout) aspects with publisher and audience views. Applying these framework to the collected empirical material, the thesis presents a comprehensive and integrated view of this evolution. Over time, online newspapers have evolved into a specific digital genre, with genre characteristics such as content and form, distinguishing them from

other digital genres. However, this rapid development has also led to diversities in form and function, triggering both academics and practitioners to seek ways to design for consistency within the genre.

NEWSPAPERS • MAGAZINES • ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING • JOURNALISTIC GENRES • PUBLISHERS • AUDIENCES • INTERNET

Jönsson, Anna Maria: *Samma nyheter eller likadana?: studier av mångfald i svenska TV-nyheter*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG, 2004, 311 p., tab., fig., ISBN 91-88212-16-5, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 36), ISSN 1101-4652. Note: Dr. diss., English summary 11 p., Bibl. included.

This dissertation is about media and diversity. It explores the role of the news media in the public sphere and democracy. The central question asks how we communicate in a democratic society and what the media's role in that communication seems to be. The view that the news media play a meaningful role for democracy has led, among other things, to the appearance of certain normative values or ideals. One such norm is that the media's structural organization and editorial content should be characterized by diversity. The empirical aim of the dissertation is to study diversity in Swedish television news during the period of 1980-2000 with a special focus on the 1990s. Diversity is studied from two perspectives: a reporting perspective and an event perspective. The reporting perspective deal with the extent to which different events, actors, arenas and subject matters are covered within one or more television news program, while studies of diversity seen from an event perspective ask how different events or issues are covered and presented in different television news programs. Material and methodology used is mainly content analysis of television news programs and program summaries.

TELEVISION NEWS • NEWS COVERAGE
• PUBLIC SPHERE • DEMOCRACY • JOURNALISM
• SWEDEN

Jönsson, Mats: *Film och historia: historisk Hollywoodfilm 1960-2000*. Lunds universitet, Litteraturvetenskapliga institutionen, 2004, 259 p., ISBN 91-628-5971-4. Note: English abstract. Dissertation: Dr. diss.

The hypothesis put forward in this thesis stipulates that films always say more of empirical value about the time in which they are produced than they do about the periods they depict. The aim is not only to prove that such an idea is valid, but also that it might be transformed into a new and applicable theory in studies of film and history. Here, this is done in contextua-

lized analyses of the production and reception of historical Hollywood films made between 1960 and 2000. General approaches analyzing how theories and narrative strategies have evolved over time are continuously combined with close-readings of each respective context and film. It is suggested that historical films function as fictions because they function and not because they are true. In order to validate this and other similar ideas, Swedish film reviews published at the time of the films' premieres function as metonymic examples of European perspectives on America in general and Hollywood in particular. The Swedish reception is then put in relation to international theories and debates. Such a comparative strategy constitutes a specific attempt to better understand the academic terra incognita undoubtedly still existing between film scholars and historians when audiovisual media are discussed as historical source material. More than anything else, these conflicting opinions depend on whether you concentrate on the period represented in the film, or focus on the time during which the film was produced. If the latter perspective is chosen, as is the case in this contextualized study, it is proposed that empirical analyses of audiovisual media, such as the historical Hollywood film, undoubtedly will make significant contributions to our future understanding of both film and history.

FILMS • HISTORY • INFORMATION SOURCES
• CRITICISM • HOLLYWOOD

Lindberg, Tobias: *Ett nytt sätt att se: om bildtidningen Se 1938-1945*. Göteborgs universitet, NORDICOM-Sverige, 2004, 379 p., (Sylwan; 14), ISSN 1403-3585. Note: English summary 4 p. Dissertation: Dr. diss.

This dissertation describes and analyses the way that Se reported on the world between 1938–1945. Comparative analysis is the most important technique to describe Se's type of journalism. Se is compared to the American picture magazine Life, the British picture magazine Picture Post, and the Swedish edition of the German pictorial Signal. Se is also compared with its Swedish competitors, for example, Liv, Folket i Bild and Vi. Throughout the dissertation Se is compared with its chief competitor Vecko-Journalen. Vecko-Journalen is, next to Se, the most important periodical in this study. The main question is if, and then how, Se's way of reporting differed from other periodicals of the time. The editorial program of Se was presented in its debut issue: "SE wants to see in pictures". That is the key sentence in its editorial program. To be able to present the events of the world in pictures Se had to develop a new way of reporting.

That way may be described as showing. Instead of telling its readers about the world in lengthy articles, the editorial staff tried to show the world in pictures, in layout inspired by newsreels and motion picture. The staff relied upon the reader's ability to understand or read a movie, or a newsreel's rapid flow of news pictures. There is no doubt that Se's way to show the world to its readers differed from other Swedish magazines. The picture magazine differed in various ways. Se had its roots in American and British press, not in first hand in German and in Danish press as its fore-runners. Se's layout was clearly movie inspired, and the connection between captions, picture and layout was closer than in its competitors. Se broadened the content for a general interest mass audience magazine published by a commercial house, by including critical social picture stories, and strongly political editorials. Se tried to be a voice of, and for the young generation, and for the people outside the big cities. Se published more photographs, bigger photographs and more dramatic photographs than any other periodical in Sweden. Se introduced photojournalism as an editorial format for an entire magazine in Sweden.

PRESS • MAGAZINES • PICTURES
• PRESS PHOTOGRAPHY • HISTORY

Lindell, Ingrid: *Att se och synas: filmutbud, kön och modernitet*. Göteborg. Makadam Förlag, 2004, 264 p., fig., tab., ISBN 91-7061-004-5, (Göteborgs universitet, Litteraturvetenskapliga institutionen). Note: Dr. diss., English abstract 9 p., Bibl. included.

Med utgångspunkt i modern kulturteori och feministisk filmforskning analyserar författaren hur kvinnobilderna i både kommersiell och "smal" film påverkar den kvinnliga biobesökarens identitetsskapande i vår tid. Skevheter i filmutbudet studeras genom könsfördelningen i dagspressens filmrepresentationer. Inledningsvis analyseras debatten om och receptionen av Lars von Triers Breaking the Waves, och de frågeställningar kring tolkning och kön som den reser. Analysen exemplifierar hur en diskussion om kvinnobilden i modern konstfilm kan och får, eller inte får, se ut.

FILMS • GENDER • CULTURAL THEORY
• CRITICAL REVIEWS • NEWSPAPERS • STEREOTYPES
• MODERNITY • SWEDEN

Linderöth, Jonas: *Datorspelelandets mening: bortom idén om den interaktiva illusionen*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för pedagogik och didaktik, 2004, 277 p., fig., tab., ill., ISBN 91-7346-496-1, (Göteborg Studies in Educational Sciences; 211), ISSN 0436-1121. Note: Dr. diss., English summary 7 p., Bibl. included.

Computer games and other forms of interactive media have been said to narrow the gap between representation and represented phenomena. Elements like immersion, interactivity and fidelity are seen as components which make games more likely to influence knowledge, beliefs and attitudes of the reader/user, than older media. Since the actual process of computer gaming seldom is studied the purpose of this study is to identify and depict structures in the meaning that emerges in children's interaction when playing computer games. Interaction analysis is conducted on 23,5 hours video data from 24 gaming sessions with totally 36 children in the age of 6 to 11. Data were collected both in home and school environments and on gaming sessions with different game genres. The theoretical tools in the analysis were assembled from a situative/pragmatic-socio-historical perspective on learning and cognition.

COMPUTER GAMES • VIDEO • INTERACTIVITY
• CHILDREN • LEARNING • PSYCHOLOGY
• SOCIAL THEORY • CULTURAL THEORY

Lundberg, Jonas: *Shaping electronic news. Genre perspectives on interaction design*. Linköpings universitet, Institutionen för datavetenskap, 2004, 236 p., ISBN 91-85297-14-3, (Linköping studies in science and technology. Dissertation; 918), ISSN 0345-7524. Note: Dr. diss. Also available on the Internet: http://www.ep.liu.se/diss/science_technology/09/18/digest.pdf

This thesis describes and analyzes implications of going from hypertext news to hypermedia news through a process of design, involving users and producers. As in any product development, it is difficult to conceive design of a novel news format that does not relate to earlier genres, and thus to antecedent designs. The hypothesis is that this problem can be addressed by explicitly taking a genre perspective to guide interaction design.

This thesis draws on genre theory, which has previously been used in rhetoric, literature, and information systems. It is also informed by theories from human-computer interaction. The methodological approach is a case study of the ELIN project, in which new tools for online hypermedia newspaper production were developed and integrated. The study follows the project from concept design to interaction design and implementation of user interfaces, over three years.

The thesis makes three contributions. Firstly, a genre perspective on interaction design is described, revealing broadly in what respects genre affects design. Secondly, the online newspaper genre is described. Based on a content analysis of online newspaper front-pages, and interviews with users and producers, genre

specific design recommendations regarding hypertext news front-page design are given. A content analysis of Swedish online newspapers provides a basis for a design rationale of the context stream element, which is an important part of the news context on article pages. Regarding hypervideo news, design rationale is given for the presentation of hypervideo links, in the context of a hypermedia news site. The impact on news production in terms of dynamics of convergence is also discussed. Thirdly, the design processes in cooperative scenario building workshops are evaluated, regarding how the users and producers were able to contribute. It provides implications and lessons learned for the workshop phase model. A discourse analysis also reveals important facilitator skills and how participants relied on genre in the design process.

NEWSPAPERS • NEWS • ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING • LITERARY FORMS AND GENRES • COMPUTERS • DESIGN

Lundström, Gunilla: *När tidningarna blev moderna: om svensk journalistik 1898-1969*. Göteborgs universitet, NORDICOM-Sverige, 2004, 403 p., ill., tab., (Sylwan; 13), ISSN 1403-3585, (Lunds universitet, Litteraturvetenskapliga institutionen). Note: Dr. diss., English summary 5 p., Bibl. included.

Avhandlingen behandlar några av de fenomen som ingick i den svenska 1900-talsjournalistikens utveckling och expansion. Även om den svenska journalistiken moderniserades i olika steg, och flera av dem togs redan under 1800-talet, så infaller viktiga delar av denna modernisering under de ungefär sju decennier som författaren valt att studera. Framförallt uppehåller författaren sig vid allmänjournalistikens expansion, med den successiva populariseringen som viktig förutsättning. Nya ämnesområden introducerades, presentationsformerna förändrades och journalistrollen både stärktes och differentierades. Genom strategiska val av personer och material prövar belyses en del av dessa fenomen. I centrum står de tre tidningsmakarna Carl Gustaf Tengwall, Ewald Stomberg, och Sigfrid (Sigge) Ågren. De var pådrivande när deras respektive tidningar utvecklade strategier för att stärka sina positioner hos läsarna. De var det i kraft av sina personligheter, och för att de framgångsrikt förstod att samspela med både marknad och till buds stående produktionsresurser. De blev dessutom mönsterbildande för andra. Med Tengwall, verksam i Svenska Dagbladet 1898-1907, introducerades den moderna tidningsdraken i Sverige. Stomberg, också han i Svenska Dagbladet, blev under 1910-talet framförallt en ivrig tillskyndare av så kallad aktiv journalistik, arrangemang av olika slag som tidningen själv tog initiativ till. Sigge Ågren,

centralredaktionens starke man på Expressen från starten 1944 och 25 år framåt, var bland annat en av eldsjälarna bakom en nyhetsjournalistik som särskilt ville utgå från den/de berördas perspektiv.

NEWSPAPERS • PRESS • JOURNALISM • HISTORY
• EDITORS • MODERNITY • SWEDEN

Lövheim, Mia: *Intersecting identities: Young people, religion, and interaction on the Internet*. Uppsala universitet, Teologiska institutionen, 2004, 299 p., fig., tab., ISBN 91-506-1740-0. Note: Dr. diss., Bibl. included.

The growth of the Internet gave rise to many anticipations and apprehensions of how the new medium would affect the construction of meaning, individual identities, and social interaction. As humanity's oldest expression of existential meaning, religion provides a challenging case for such studies. This study approaches these issues through an analysis of how 15 young Swedish men and women experience and use a particular web community, the Site, in constructing religious identities. The study took place during the year 2000, through a combination of online observations, offline interviews and text analysis. Starting from Ammerman's concept of religious autobiographies- the individual self as constructed in interactions with religious discourses throughout life – the study argues that the Internet can become a significant resource in this process, but that this possibility is structured by certain conditions. An analysis of the repertoire of possibilities of the Site – formed by the range of discourses, social relations, rules of interaction, and mode of communication – shows that these conditions contribute to polarized interactions and stereotyped identities, which restrict possibilities to question and reassess previously held convictions and boundaries. The analysis of individual strategies for negotiating these conditions shows that intentions, dilemmas and competences in the individuals repertoire of experiences affect when, how and for whom the Internet can become this resource. Finally, the study points to some significant conditions in the offline context which affect the process. The study outlines a framework, based on Linderman's model of social semeiology, Slevin's theory of the Internet and cultural transmission, and Fairclough's discourse analysis, for the analysis of particular cases of meaning construction on the Internet. Furthermore, this framework suggests ways in which a case of religious identity construction on the Internet can be related to theories about transformation of religion and identities in late modern society.

INTERNET • RELIGION • IDENTITY • YOUTH
• DISCOURSE • ETHNOGRAPHY • GENDER
• MODERNITY • SWEDEN

Marklund, Anders: *Upplevelser av svensk film: en kartläggning av genrer inom svensk film under åren 1985-2000*. Lunds universitet, Literaturvetenskapliga institutionen, 2004, 289 p., ISBN 91-970946-6-8, (Critica litterarum Lundensis; 7), ISSN 1651-2367. Note: English abstract. Dissertation: Dr. diss.

The dissertation focuses on those Swedish films that have been given a wide distribution, i.e. films that in many cases can be considered popular films. (Films that have only obtained a marginal position in the cinemas have not been included.) The films studied attract an average of 2,5 million viewers each year (about 15 percent of the total cinema audience), and to a high degree they contribute to the comparatively strong position Swedish film has in its domestic market. Many of the films share characteristic features. In fact, most of them belong to, or are related to, established genres and cycles. For this reason, genre theory is presented in some detail and it is later used to analyse the various groups of films that can be distinguished. In the analysis and presentation of these groups particular emphasis has been put on narration and narratives, as well as on the different moods and worlds that are used. The groups discussed are crime films, crime comedies, relationship films (including both relationship comedies and dramas) recognition comedies, music comedies, teenage films, children's films and history films. The most important aim of this study has been to offer a good account of these groups, and for that reason these chapters make up the largest part of the dissertation.

FILMS • FILM GENRES • POPULAR CULTURE
• NARRATOLOGY • HISTORY • SWEDEN

Rahbek, Per: *Från centralstyrning till lokalradio: produktion och distribution inom Radiotjänst och Sveriges Radio*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG, 2004, 271 p., ISBN 91-88212-12-2, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 34), ISSN 1101-4652. Note: Dr. diss., English summary 9 p., Bibl. included.

När den svenska radioverksamheten byggdes upp under 1920-talet fanns flera uppfattningar om hur produktion och distribution av programmen skulle organiseras. Detta ledde till motsättningar mellan den centrala ledningen av Radiotjänst och företrädarna för provinsorganisationen. Motsättningarna kom att bestå i över 30 år. Avhandlingens forskningsfrågor har två nivåer. Den institutionella nivån handlar om programföretaget Radiotjänst/Sveriges Radio, dess organisatoriska struktur, produktionspraktiken och dess nationella kontra dess lokala/regionala dimension. Den kontextuella nivån behandla programföretagets förhållande till det offentliga rum i vilket det kom att verka samt vilka

följder detta kan antas ha fått för organiserandet av verksamheten och för produktionspraktiken.

RADIO • BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS
• MANAGEMENT • LOCAL RADIO • HISTORY
• SOCIETY • SOCIAL ROLE • SWEDEN

Sandberg, Helena: *Medier & fetma: en analys av vikt*. Lunds universitet, Sociologiska institutionen, 2004, 296 p., ISBN 91-7267-170-X, (Lund Studies in Media and Communication; 8), ISSN 1104-4330. Note: Dr. diss., English summary 16 p., Bibl. included.

The prevalence of overweight and obesity is rising each year not only on a national but also on a global level. The future scenario is troublesome. The media are among the most important social institutions in influencing people's knowledge, perceptions and actions. The media provide citizens with health messages and contribute thereby to their health development. This dissertation deals with two questions: (1) How is overweight represented in the media? and (2) Which consequences can these representations have on public perceptions of overweight? A multi-disciplinary approach has been chosen for the study. Theories and concepts are derived from four areas of research: consumption, bodily issues, risks and media & journalism. The aim is to describe, analyze and problematize how overweight is presented quantitatively and qualitatively in the media. The method used is content analysis. The study is limited to media content in Swedish daily newspapers, 1997-2001. In all 1 925 articles from four different papers (Dagens Nyheter, Aftonbladet, Helsingborgs Dagblad and Västerbottens-kuriren) have been analyzed.

HEALTH INFORMATION • CONSUMPTION
• NEWSPAPERS • CONTENT • JOURNALISM

Severson, Pernilla: *En gökunge i public service-boet?: publikens roll i digitaliseringen av marksänd television*. Uppsala universitet, Institutionen för informationsvetenskap, 2004, 224 p., ISBN 91-554-5978-1, (ACTA UNIVERSITATIS UPSALIENSIS. Uppsala Studies in Media and Communication; 3), ISSN 0585-5551. Note: Dr. diss., English summary 8 p., Bibl. included.

In a Swedish setting an audience orientation is applied to investigate public service TV in the ongoing development of terrestrial digital television. Focus is on institutionalized politics and public service TV companies Sveriges Television (Swedish Television) and Utbildningsradion (Education Radio). In a case study through a multitude of material, emphasizing policy documents and interviews but also including media coverage, it is explored how and why the audience is involved in public service digital TV development. Is

it an operation in the public interest, and what does this mean for public service as a media policy principle? The empirical result indicates a complex and problematic audience, which is not constantly prioritized but always present. The audience legacy is threatened in public service TV by a consumer orientation. Concluding implications are on the one hand that feedback from the audience can not only be based in ratings and market analysis. On the other hand there is a need for an attitude towards public service legitimacy as utopian realism.

TELEVISION • PUBLIC SERVICE • MEDIA POLICY
• AUDIENCES • CONSUMERS • DIGITALIZATION
• MEDIA CONVERGENCE

Simonsson, Maria: *Bilderboken i förskolan: en utgångspunkt för samspel*. Linköpings universitet, Tema Barn, 2004, 243 p., ISBN 91-7373-908-1, (Linköping studies in arts and science; 287), ISSN 0282-9800. Note: English abstract. Även publicerad i serien Skrifter utgivna av Svenska barnboksinstitutet; 84, ISSN 0347-5387. Dissertation: Dr. diss. <http://www.bibl.liu.se/liupubl/disp/disp2004/arts287s.pdf>

The thesis investigates how children use picture books in everyday practices in the Swedish pre-school. More specifically the author study the use of picture books based on the child's interaction with the book. How does the dialogic process between the child and the picture book proceed? How is the peer group used in book practices? What draws children to certain books etc. By focusing on the 3- to 5-year-old children's book interactions, the study contributes to our understanding of how children use picture books for their identity work. A basic assumption is to see children as a social agent who influence and are influenced by the world they live in. The empirical data comprises over 25 hours video recorded interactions. Episodes of child initiated book practices were transcribed in detail, and the theory of subject positioning was applied for its analysis.

BOOKS • PICTURES • CHILDREN • EVERYDAY LIFE
• SWEDEN

Sjölander, Annika: *Kärnproblem: opinionsbildning i kärnavfallsdiskursen i Malå*. Umeå universitet, Institutionen för kultur och medier, 2004, 240 p., ill., tab., ISBN 91-7305-674-X, (Medier och kommunikation; 7), ISSN 1104-067X. Note: Dr. diss., English summary 2 p., Bibl. included.

At the centre of this study lies one of the critical questions faced by (late-)modern society, namely that of taking care of the long-lived radioactive waste from nuclear power production. The problems of nuclear waste management are pictured as embracing a complex web of essential issues for society today, in terms

of both its capacities and its shortcomings – so called core issues. The principal aim of the thesis is to examine the nuclear waste discourse in Malå, Västerbotten, from a critical discourse analytical perspective, through applying the approach developed by Michel Foucault in *The Order of Discourse*. During the 1990s, the municipality of Malå played a prominent role as a candidate site for the geological disposal of Sweden's spent nuclear fuel. A five-year process culminated in a local referendum on whether detailed site investigations should be permitted within the community. Following the result no further investigations have been undertaken. The discourse analysis is carried out through a study of opinion formation in the municipality during the period October 1992 to October 1997. Two main types of empirical material have been collected: interviews with opinion leaders (politicians, activists, journalists, information professionals, etc.) and contemporaneous mass media content (the local newspaper and regional television news). In the empirical analysis, a review is made of the workings of the external and internal control mechanisms within the discourse; that is to say, how they serve to set limits on the content and form of the sense-making process concerning nuclear waste management. Important themes in the opinion forming process in Malå include information and expertise, opposition and legitimacy, the centre/periphery relationship and the themes of mistrust, partitioning and rejection. Among other themes identified as being marginalised or absent, one example is the Samish citizens' views on the nuclear question. Four actors play a prominent role as authors of the discourse, namely the nuclear industry, the experts, Greenpeace and the mass media. The voices of resistance groups are also significant. Representatives from authorities and civil servants were most likely to take the commentary role in the discourse, along with journalists.

MEDIA • OPINION FORMATION
 • NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY • RISKS • AUDIENCES
 • NEWS • JOURNALISM • DEMOCRACY • SWEDEN

Sundin, Ebba: *Seriegubbar och terrorkrig: Barn och dagstidningar i ett förändrat medielandskap*. Göteborgs universitet, Institutionen för journalistik och masskommunikation/JMG, 2004, 295 p., tab., ill., ISBN 91-88212-14-9, (Göteborgsstudier i journalistik och masskommunikation; 35). Note: Dr. diss., English summary 9 p., Bibl. included.

Specialmaterial för barn och ungdomar har funnits under lång tid i svenska dagstidningar. Bilagor och speciella barn- och ungdomssidor förekommer i stor utsträckning, men frågan är hur intresserade dagens

unga läsare är av dagstidningen. Inte minst med tanke på de förändringar som medielandskapet har genomgått och som erbjuder nya kommunikationsmöjligheter med hjälp av ny teknik. Avhandlingen behandlar förhållandet mellan barn och dagstidningar och vad som kan ha betydelse för barns intresse att läsa tidningar. utgångspunkterna är hur dagstidningar förhåller sig till barn genom till exempel olika satsningar och hur barn framställs i det redaktionella materialet, hur skolan förhåller sig till dagstidningar som ett läromedel, samt hur barn förhåller sig till att läsa dagstidningar och använda dagstidningen i skolan.

NEWSPAPERS • CHILDREN • READING • COMICS

Thulin, Eva: *Ungdomars virtuella rörlighet: användningen av dator, internet och mobiltelefon i ett geografiskt perspektiv*. Handelshögskolan vid Göteborgs universitet, Kulturgeografiska institutionen, 2004, 174 p. + 3 app. 7 p., fig., tab., ISBN 91-86472-48-8, (Meddelande från Göteborgs universitets geografiska institution, Serie B; 105), ISSN 0346-6663. Note: Dr. diss., English summary 6 p., Bibl. included.

This study explores how urban young people fit the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) into their everyday lives. Their virtual mobility may be lasting and have long-term effects on socio-spatial structures. The specific aim of this thesis is to examine the actual use of ICT in young people's everyday lives, and to analyse the social and geographical dimensions of this use. The thesis focuses on the following research issues: 1) evolving patterns of access to and use of computers, the Internet, and mobile phones among young people in Sweden; 2) the Internet as a new means of communication, and how it affects the social and geographical patterns of interpersonal contacts; 3) the interplay between various forms of geographical mobility – virtual, physical, and media-related; and 4) how computer use as a new domestic leisure activity may affect how and where young people spend their free time. The theoretical approach emphasises the role of the user and how her or his daily activity patterns shape the geographical implications of ICT. Detailed insight into actual ICT use was obtained via a longitudinal in-depth investigation of 43 high-school students. Data were collected through communication and travel diaries and in-depth interviews. Data from the Swedish National Communication Surveys, 1997–2001, cast light on the role of various ICT-based activities among young people in general.

INTERNET • YOUTH • EVERYDAY LIFE
 • COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY • COMPUTERS
 • MOBILE TELEPHONES

Wester-Herber, Misse: *Talking to me?: risk communication to a diverse public*. Örebro universitet, Institutionen för beteende-, social- och rättsvetenskap, 2004, 78 p. + 4 papers, ISBN 91-7668-409-1, (Örebro studies in psychology; 4), ISSN 1651-1328. Note: Dr. diss. Also available on the Internet: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:oru:diva-79>

This thesis focuses on the process of communication of environmental risks. A basic assumption in this thesis is that even though ambitious risk communication efforts can take place, the intended recipients are left with a feeling of alienation: Talking to me? The thesis presents a review of theories developed in the field of risk communication research and theories concerning risk perception. Results in this thesis are based on the findings in four papers. The first two papers report results from traditional risk communication strategies that have taken place in Sweden in accordance with the Seveso II Directive. The third paper looks at how industry and organizations view participatory strategies that include stakeholders in risk debates. The fourth paper attempts to fuse together place, identity and risk perception in order to broaden the understanding of environmental conflicts.

COMMUNICATION • RISKS • PERCEPTION
• PARTICIPATION • IDENTITY

Vigsø, Orla: *Valretorik i text och bild: en studie i 2002 års svenska valaffischer*. Uppsala universitet, Institutionen för nordiska språk, 2004, 235 p., ISBN 91-506-1775-3, (Skrifter utgivna av Institutionen för nordiska språk vid Uppsala universitet; 66), ISSN 0083-4661. Note: Dr. diss. English summary. Also available on the Internet: http://www.diva-portal.org/diva/getDocument?urn_nbn_se_uu_diva-4705-2__fulltext.pdf

Posters have been used in political communication for more than a century, and are still an important element in the election campaigns. However, few studies have been devoted to the way in which text and image work together in order to obtain the rhetorical goal of making voters vote for a specific party. In this study, election posters in the 2002 general election in Sweden from all parties represented in the Swedish parliament are analysed. The context of this specific sample of political communication is described through a sociological approach inspired by Pierre Bourdieu, and through theories of political marketing. The model for analysis of the posters combine semiotics and rhetoric in order to present a model capable of analysing both text and image, and the way in which they are used in order to influence and persuade voters.

POSTERS • POLITICAL COMMUNICATION • RHETORIC
• DISCOURSE • MARKETING • SWEDEN

Åström, Joachim: *Mot en digital demokrati?: teknik, politik och institutionell förändring*. Örebro universitet, Samhällsvetenskapliga institutionen, 2004, 312 p., ISBN 91-7668-391-5, (Örebro studies in political science; 9), ISSN 1650-1632. Note: Dr. diss.

New information and communication technologies are today put forward as one possible solution to the perceived problems of democracy. Seeing that the Internet enables new forms of communication and eases information gathering, one view says that the Internet will open up new participatory avenues and radically transform patterns of political participation. Another view says that nothing will change because the new technology will be embedded within power structures that are not likely to change. The aim of this thesis is to discern the causes and consequences of the Swedish local governments' use of the Internet in the democratic process, and also to use variation and similarities in the response to new technology to illuminate answers to fundamental questions about politics and institutional change. On the one hand, the analysis reveals that the Internet has raised high expectations of vitalisation and change of political democracy. The major documents stating that the central governments current intentions with regard to developing are all in favour of placing the new technology in the service of democracy, and in the municipalities a majority of the most important political decision-makers – the chairs of the municipal executive boards – are in favour of many of the proposals put forward in the debate. Political action, on the other hand, often speaks a different language. To a great extent, the step from intentions to actual initiatives may be described as a development from two-way communication to one-way information; from early information to late information; from active end users to passive end users; and from ideological arguments of an interactive or direct democracy to a limited modernisation of indirect democracy. The study recognizes several constraints that institutions impose on action. Local governments trying to make full use of their new digital opportunities are faced with a series of strategic dilemmas or tensions: between different democratic ideals as well as local government ideologies. The way in which local governments seek to balance these competing pressures or resolve dilemmas is, however, often characterized by limited comparison and ad-hoc processes, without arousing any particular attention at the higher reaches. Without political involvement and strategic decision-making, developments towards digital democracy becomes less a matter of big changes stemming from explicit choices and reforms, and more one of gradual evolution restricted by previous decisions and

institutions. Despite many grounds for caution, this study gives some evidence suggesting that "politics as usual" may be altered in a longer time perspective. Reciprocal effects between technology and institutions are not sequential and direct but complex and highly interdependent, forming a new kind of dynamics. Digital technologies are creating new opportunities, pressures and incitements; influencing attitudes and preferences; and they alter the balance of resources and power among individuals within local governments. This indicates that new technologies may reshape the goals that animate political action, weaken the constraints that institutions impose on action, and thus become a contributory cause for institutional change.

INTERNET • DEMOCRACY
• POLITICAL COMMUNICATION • PARTICIPATION
• LOCAL GOVERNMENT • INFORMATION SOCIETY

Licentiatavhandlingar 2004

Elmroth, Boel: *Uppkoppling pågår. IT-föreningar bygger områdesnät för bredband*. Umeå universitet, Institutionen för kultur och medier, 2004, 144 p., ISBN 91-7305-772-X, (Medier och kommunikation; 8), ISSN 1104-067X. Note: Licentiate thesis.

One of the objectives of the current ICT-policy in Sweden is broadband access to the Internet for everyone. This licentiate thesis aims to shed light on how the vision meets everyday life. By a threefold of analytical tools the study examines the activities taking place in so-called IT-associations (cooperative, non-profit ownership of an access net).

The analytical tools used are the established theories on domestication of media technology, a sociocultural perspective on learning, and perceptions of technology. In meetings, and by the communication that takes place on a mailing list, this thesis explores how technology is perceived and used in everyday life. The empirical material is analysed by use of the core questions: How is the new media technology being domesticated?, What different perceptions of technology are visible?, and In what ways do the IT-associations act as communities of learning?

INTERNET • INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY • COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY • POLICY • EVERYDAY LIFE • HOME • LEARNING • COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

Nilsson, Joakim: *Offentlighetens tribunal: drevkarlar och demokrati*. Lunds universitet, Statsvetenskapliga institutionen, 2004, 177 p., ISBN 91-88306-45-3. Note: Licentiate thesis.

In today's society it has become apparent that the seemingly ever-growing power of the media poses an

imminent threat to the way in which politics is being played out. This is perhaps most obvious when we analyse the way in which the news journalist collective pursue politicians in what can be labelled "pack-hunt journalism". The established liberal principle, of freedom of the press, has become a freedom not only to investigate politicians and political proposals for the benefit of voters: more severely it has turned out to be a mechanism where the news collective hunt public officials, for any minor misdemeanour whatsoever, until they are forced to resign. The pivotal problem at hand is two-fold: it delivers both a democratic dilemma as well as a predicament of journalist ethics. In order to analyse the pack-hunt behaviour in a democratic, media-dominated society, this essay argues that rational game-theory models can enhance our understanding of this phenomenon. The investigative reporting in pack-hunt journalism is to be understood as a bargaining process between journalists and politicians or public officials. As this research study suggests, the existence of pack-hunt journalism is a vital part of a functional democracy. Even though the effects of such behaviour may cause grave consequences for the politicians or journalists involved, it provides voters with a powerful measurement to evaluate legislators, not in respect to their performance, but in regards to their character.

JOURNALISM • MEDIA • JOURNALISTS
• DEMOCRACY • MEDIA POWER • NEWS • ETHICS
• PUBLIC SPHERE

Parikka Altenstedt, Johanna: *Den sociala offentligheten: en mediepedagogisk studie av den reflexiva familjen och Internet*. Luleå tekniska universitet, Musikhögskolan i Piteå, 2004, 135 p., (Licentiate thesis; 2004:05), ISSN 1402-1757. Note: English summary 2 p. Dissertation: Licentiate thesis. Also available on the Internet: <http://epubl.luth.se/1402-1757/2004/05/LTU-LIC-0405-SE.pdf>

Licentiatavhandlingen behandlar på ett övergripande plan modernismens förändringspotentialer utifrån ett familjeperspektiv. Syftet är att studera familjen som en mediepedagogisk kontext utifrån ett senmodernistiskt förändringsperspektiv. Det finns även ett metodologiskt syfte inbyggt i studien; ett försök att utveckla ett synsätt som tillåter att se Internet som ett epistemologiskt fält – en sorts social offentlighet där även privatheten blir synlig och där relationer konstrueras och reproduceras. Detta sker utifrån en ansats som tar fasta på kritisk metodologi. Avhandlingens empiri kretsar kring familjen och Internet. Den handlar dels om hur ungdomar använder Internet hemma, samt hur väl deras föräldrar är insatta i detta, t.ex. hur kun-

skapsauktoriteten, d.v.s. föräldrarnas bristande tekniska kunskaper ingalunda behöver undergräva relationsauktoriteten, d.v.s. själva föräldraauktoriteten i hemmet; dels hur familjen presenterar och representerar sig själva via ”familjesidor” på Internet. Studien fann olika familjediskurser där internetsidor används på varierande sätt: till diskursiva uttalanden, till relationskommunikation samt till konstruktion av nya media-baserade traditioner.

INTERNET • YOUTH • FAMILY • MEDIA USE
• MEDIA LITERACY • PEDAGOGY

Politis, Anastasios E: *Human capital development and competence structures in changing media production environments*. Stockholm, Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan/KTH, Institutionen för numerisk analys och datalogi, 2004, 430 p., ISBN 91-7283-857-4, (Tritana; 0424), ISSN 0348-2952. Note: Licentiate thesis. Also available on the Internet: <http://www.diva-portal.org/kth/theses/abstract.xsql?dbid=25>

This doctoral thesis discusses the competence structures and the development of human capital in the graphic arts and media sector. The study has focused on exploring the new media landscape and in particular the structural changes that influence the sector, the print- versus electronic- media debate and the future of print media. The influence of new technologies and management concepts on the graphic arts and media sector has also been investigated, as has the role and the importance of people in new societal and industrial settings as well as new ways of managing and developing people in changing media environments.

The primary research objective was to identify the competence requirements and characteristics for existing and potential employees in the graphic arts and media sector and, in particular, the areas of digital printing and cross-media publishing. The second objective was to elucidate the various actions and strategies established and applied for the professional development of people in the graphic arts and media sector, such as further training, recruitment policies and the evaluation and certification of competence. The third objective of the study was to suggest the formation of a strategy for the professional development of people in the graphic arts and media sector – namely the creation of a human capital development strategy. An important issue was to identify the various components (or substrategies) of the strategy and determine if it was possible to integrate them under a common platform. The work has been based on literature studies, industry reports and observations, market analyses and forecasts, and empirical studies. Participatory research methods have also been used. In addition, case-study research has been performed at the company and sector levels. Human resource management and development concepts have been surveyed to determine whether they are efficient for the professional development of people in the entire spectrum of an industry sector.

MASS MEDIA • MEDIA STRUCTURE
• TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE • DIGITALIZATION
• MANAGEMENT • VOCATIONAL TRAINING

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